



English & Math COMBO CLASS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the dictionary/thesaurus for unfamiliar words.

• Try to complete most of the booklet during class time.

A-level students must answer the "advanced/optional" sections.

Always ask questions!

Do not disturb other students.

You must write a composition every week.

Marks are entered into the "Progress Report".

Remember: You will get an "A" if you complete all your classwork/homework with only a few mistakes. However, you will get an automatic "D" if: you do not write a composition; you guess on your math work; you remove pages; or you continuously disturb other students.

Teacher/Parent Comments:

SPELLING CHALLENGE

- 1) Try to circle the correctly spelled word. Do not look at the answers!
- 2) Check your answer with the answers at the bottom.
- 3) Write the correctly spelled word in the last column.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	
1	labore	labour	labour	
2	stelthy	stealthy	stealthie	
3	vandal	vandle	vandale	
4	truthful	truthfull	trouthful	
5	slender	slendder	slennder	
6	triper	tripper	trepper	
7	seldom	seldome	selldom	
8	ocasionaly	ocassionly	occasionally	
9	reelly	really	realy	
10	rebownd	rebound	rebounde	
11	deflection	deflation	deflecsion	
12	mayore	mayyor	mayor	
13	presadent	president	precient	
14	principal	princepal	prenciple	
15	rapidally	rapidly	rapidely	
16	wealthy	welthy	wealthie	
17	kidnapp	kiddnap	kidnap	
18	reduse	redduce	reduce	
19	offert	overt	ovvert	
20	candid	kandid	candid	

answers: cbaaa/bacbb/acbab/accba

c4.2

Synonyms

A synonym is a word which means the same or nearly the same as another.

For example: hot is a synonym of warm.

Exercise: Circle the word in column B which is the synonym of the word in column A. (If you get stuck, look in a dictionary or a thesaurus):

A		B		
shout		talk	tell	yell
home		house	yard	garden
grin		frown	smile	happy
paste		glue	paper	pens
ill		health	feeling	sick
pot		pan	bowl	plate
plate		tough	dish	knife
present		box	gift	bag
weep		cry	wink	frown
mug		glass	tumbler	cup
sack		bag	sock	box
wrong		incorrect	draw	write
laugh		happy	giggle	tear
neat		clean	messy	untidy
rough		soft	straight	coarse

cabac\abbac\aabac

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A	B		
spin	toss	throw	twirl
unique	normal	distinctive	same
abdomen	leg	belly	arm
foundation	roof	porch	base
identifiable	recognizable	unknown	uncertain
framework	roof	structure	ground
intervals	miles	kilometres	spaces
location	spot	destination	city
delicate	harsh	strong	fine
orb	square	globe	fly
deter	discourage	encourage	slow
demolish	build	destroy	reach
frantic	anxious	calm	cheat
offend	please	disgust	flavour
refurbish	recondition	ruin	destroy

cbbca\bcacb\ababa



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Exercise: Circle the word in column B which is the synonym of the word in column A. (If you get stuck, look in a dictionary or a thesaurus):

A		B		
value		number	rich	worth
vacant		quantity	empty	leave
rough		bumpy	sponge	smooth
easy		simple	fix	staple
occur		time	rare	happen
real		original	genuine	unreal
refuse		ignore	decline	drop
promise		pledge	stand	forget
copy		picture	imitate	answer
late		tardy	punctual	behind
buy		order	purchase	ask
select		drop	amount	choose
fear		amaze	fright	tiny
answer		reply	request	question
leave		arrive	depart	last

cbaac\bbaba\bcbab

TazTech

After-School Programmes

Adverbs

An adverb is a modifier that tells **how**, **when**, or **where**.

A. Fill in the blank with the question that each underlined adverb answers.

1. I danced <u>gracefully</u> .	<u>how</u>	5. Sandy <u>dramatically</u> escaped.	_____
2. We climbed <u>up</u> the hill.	_____	6. She <u>seldom</u> wears make-up.	_____
3. I asked her to come <u>inside</u> .	_____	7. She glanced <u>down</u> at the floor.	_____
4. Mom <u>never</u> bakes cookies.	_____	8. She giggled <u>nervously</u> .	_____

B. Underline the sentences that contain an adverb and circle the adverb.

1. He acted <u>purposefully</u> in his duty.	8. He is an honour student.
2. Gerry really needs glasses.	9. This is a boring class.
3. Wendy is the nicest girl in the world.	10 Peter seldom travels outside the province.
4. Susan knows about the movies.	11 Frank is a major motion picture star.
5. Wally was badly hurt in the crash.	12 He gazed longingly at the cakes.
6. Fred never goes to the bank.	13 We will descend to a lower elevation.
7. Jan is a skillful diver.	14 He climbed lower down the rope.

C. Insert your own adverbs into the following sentences. Do not use the same adverb more than once.

He paced around the room all night.

Glen gets to makes dinner.

She opened the secret vault.

The mayor declared a state of emergency.

Wanda _____ spoke to another person for the rest of her life.

He touched the newborn baby.

Using Quotation Marks

When we write dialogue we put **quotation marks** (" ") around the words people say. Periods, commas, question marks, and exclamation marks are placed **inside** quotation marks. For example:

"We have a great team this year," said Tom. Bill frowned and asked, "As good as last year?" "You bet!" Tom shouted, "We can't be beaten."

1. Insert **quotation marks** around the spoken words in this dialogue. Remember that punctuation is placed **inside** quotation marks.

Where is my umbrella? demanded Joe.

How should I know where you put your umbrella? answered Ben.

I guess that's true, noted Joe. But would you mind helping me look for it?

No problem, said Ben. All you had to do was ask nicely.

You're a good friend, added Joe.

2. Make up your own dialogue, remembering to use quotation marks correctly.

Unscrambling Verbs and Nouns

This exercise involves three steps. First, unscramble the scrambled word. Second, indicate whether the unscrambled word is a noun or a verb. Third, write a sentence with the unscrambled word which includes an adjective (for a noun) or an adverb (for a verb).

Scrambled	Unscrambled	N or V	Sentence using an <u>adjective</u> (for N) or an <u>adverb</u> (for V)
og	go	✓	We must go <u>immediately</u> .
upos			
byu			
kbie			
reid			
drbi			
tih			
ostp			
etre			
racry			
wleha			
vmoe			
ycti			
cchat			
rsta			

HOMOPHONE EXERCISE

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

Example: made and maid are homophonic

In the following exercise, enter the appropriate word in the space. Your choices are the homophones in brackets at the end of the sentence.

1. a) The man who they call Tiny Tony is, in fact, _____ fat. (to, too)
b) Jason survives from one payday _____ another. (to, too)
2. a) Are you sure you know what _____ doing? (your, you're)
b) I'm not sure whether that is _____ money or mine. (your, you're)
3. a) Lennon was famous for wanting to give _____ a chance. (peace, piece)
b) Joplin was famous for wanting to give away a _____ of her heart. (peace, piece)
4. a) The storm calmed down after it spent all _____ power. (its, it's)
b) The key to success? _____ all about the size of your heart. (its, it's)
5. a) The race was between a tortoise and a _____. (hair, hare)
b) Incredibly, the tortoise won, but just by a _____. (hair, hare)
6. a) When the hunchback pulled the rope, the bell gave off a tremendous _____. (peal, peel)
b) The hunchback was deformed because he once slipped on a banana _____. (peal, peel)
7. a) The young boy always opens his mouth as he _____. (chews, choose)
b) He must _____ between a life of hardship or no life at all. (chews, choose)
8. a) The Norton's were about to embark on _____ annual vacation. (there, their, they're)
b) They decided to return to Spain because they simply loved it _____. (there, their, they're)
c) I want to bid them farewell, but _____ already gone. (there, their, they're)
9. a) After all the damage from the storm we decided to _____ the building. (raise, raze)
b) It is said that there are men in India who can _____ themselves from the ground. (raise, raze)
10. a) I like to go dancing every now and _____. (than, then)
b) The reason is that I enjoy dancing more _____ drinking. (than, then)
11. a) I am sixteen years old, and yet I am still not _____ to stay out late. (allowed, aloud)
b) Dave read _____ to us from the newspaper: "The Leafs Win!" (allowed, aloud)

BUILDING BETTER SENTENCES

We have spent time in the past constructing **simple** sentences. Every sentence, regardless of complexity, needs at least a **subject** and a **verb**. They are the building blocks of sentences, but we can also add other elements so that our sentences are more complete and formed around a fuller idea.

1. Verbs are action words: *jog, advance, make, build, see*
2. Subjects are the people or things doing the acting. A more precise word for a subject is a **noun**: *he, she, we, they, the dog, the building, shoe*
3. To build better sentences, we use more than just the building blocks. We can add **adjectives** to describe our nouns and verbs: *hot, fast, shameful, sour, dark*
4. We can also use **adverbs**, which modify verbs: *soon, slowly, rapidly, occasionally*

In the following exercise, identify the part of speech that is underlined:

a) I am going to <u>go</u> on stage soon.	<u>verb</u>
b) I am going to go on <u>stage</u> soon.	
c) You <u>rudely</u> interrupted the teacher!	
d) You rudely interrupted the <u>teacher</u> !	
e) It was a long, hot, <u>humid</u> day.	
f) It was a <u>long</u> , hot, humid day.	
g) Mary strongly suggests we <u>choose</u> the red paint.	
h) <u>Mary</u> strongly suggests we choose the <u>red paint</u> .	
i) Mary <u>strongly</u> suggests we choose the red paint.	

Quotation Marks in Conversation

Quotation marks (" ") show that someone is speaking.

A. Place quotation marks around the words of a speaker. Remember that punctuation such as commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation marks go inside the quotations.

Examples: "I want out of here," John screamed.

Dad said, "I hope you cleaned your room."

"I tried to tell you," Bill said.

1. "Get out of town!" the man pleaded.
2. How do I get to Windsor? she asked.
3. We should buy a car, he suggested.
4. Bill asked, Which way to the theatre?
5. The lady said, This is not the way to Windsor.
6. Tom asked, What's in Windsor anyway?
7. The house is a mess, dad said.
8. Soccer is fun, said Fred.
9. See you Friday, he called.
10. Bring him downtown, said the tough cop.
11. Not me, pleaded Ned.
12. Who did it? asked Fran.
13. Why don't we get a dog, said June.
14. Dogs make big messes, noted dad.
15. Mom added, Also dogs are expensive to keep.

B. Write 4 sentences which use the quotation marks around speakers' words. Again, remember that punctuation goes inside the quotes.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Word Connections

Connect each word with its larger group.

For example: milk - drink

ten - number

burgundy	month
soccer	number
apple	city
six	pet
midnight	boy
goldfish	body
New York	sport
February	time
Billy	fruit
muscles	colour

winter	consonant
stadium	girl
birch	body
“G”	month
Bess	vegetable
hands	number
violet	colour
July	tree
pumpkin	season
twelve	place

Sunday	street
kidneys	drink
doctor	fruit
Main St.	clothes
lemonade	day
one-third	body
oranges	boy
jeans	professional
Tommy	1960's
decade	fraction

DESCRIPTIVE WRITING: ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Adjectives and adverbs are not essential parts of a sentence. They are descriptive words that spice up our sentence. You will remember:

Adjectives describe nouns: We saw a skinny puppy.

Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives: He ran swiftly.

1. There is one adjective and one adverb in each of these sentences. Underline the adjective and circle the adverb.

The black crow squawked loudly.

A huge elephant stomped westward.

She danced awkwardly across the dance floor.

He raced hurriedly to the local store.

The rare tiger was cruelly hunted.

The dog's soft belly was patted gently.

The suspicious man carefully watched his property.

The yellow flower bloomed yearly.

2. Make up your own ending to this story. As above, underline the adjectives you use and circle the adverbs.

The king called his knights to his side. He said to them, "I have eaten and eaten, but I am tired of every kind of food. Nothing tastes good to me anymore – not even cake. And so, my brave knights, I will give half my kingdom to the one of you who brings me the tastiest food in the whole world." The cleverest knight of the bunch, named Valiant, had an idea . . .

SUBTRACTION (NO TRICKS, JUST NORMAL SUBTRACTION)

Show all your borrowing and carrying numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ - 468 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ - 281 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ - 342 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5666 \\ - 4876 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans.

202

257

99

790

SUBTRACTION (DEALING WITH MONEY- SAME STEPS AS ABOVE. JUST ADD A DECIMAL AND THE \$ SIGN)

Show all your borrowing and carrying numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 16.34 \\ - 0.35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 69.08 \\ - 23.64 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 52.95 \\ - 30.39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.18 \\ - 0.46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 9.28 \\ - 2.17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 49.24 \\ - 4.83 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.97 \\ - 14.45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 101.45 \\ - 49.11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 525.82 \\ - 387.02 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 832.70 \\ - 706.71 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 664.15 \\ - 85.71 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 144.32 \\ - 62.60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans.

\$ 45.44

\$ 138.80

\$ 7.11

\$ 15.99

\$ 52.34

\$ 125.99

\$ 578.45

\$ 0.72

\$ 22.56

\$ 44.41

\$ 1.53

\$ 81.72

WORD PROBLEMS:

1) A blender costs \$153.85. I pay \$200. How much change should I get back?

2) A oven costs \$1300. I have \$437.35. How much more money do I need?

3) A new game system costs \$380. I have \$130.30. How much more money do I need?

Subtracting from 100, 200, 500, 1000, 10000...

You could treat this as a normal subtraction with borrowing from the digit to the left or you could use the following shortcut.

Step 1: Change the rightmost zero to "10".
 Step 2: Change all the other zeros to "9".
 Step 3: Subtract 1 from the non-zero number.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3\ 9\ 9\ 10 \\
 4\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 \hline
 3\ 4\ 6 \\
 3\ 6\ 5\ 4
 \end{array}$$

Warning: If the bottom number starts with a zero,
 don't start the steps above until a non-zero occurs.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1\ 9\ 9\ 10 \\
 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 3\ 0\ 6\ 0 \\
 \hline
 1\ 6\ 9\ 4\ 0
 \end{array}$$

Try these:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 2\ 4\ 3\ 0 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 4\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 6\ 9\ 7 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 4\ 8 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 50\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 21\ 4\ 6\ 7 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans.} \quad 6\ 5\ 2 \\
 28\ 5\ 3\ 3 \\
 \hline
 3\ 0\ 3 \\
 5\ 7\ 0
 \end{array}$$

Getting Change from \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$1000...

Show all your borrowing and carrying numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 7\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 1\ 7\ 1.\ 1\ 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 3\ 0\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 2\ 8\ 8\ 1.\ 6\ 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 4\ 3.\ 0\ 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 5\ 9.\ 9\ 0 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 8\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 7\ 0.\ 0\ 5 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 5\ 3\ 0.\ 5\ 3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 8.\ 6\ 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 4\ 6\ 9.\ 9\ 8 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 9\ 8.\ 9\ 5 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 4\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 3\ 0.\ 3\ 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 6\ 9.\ 5\ 5 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \$\ 5\ 0\ 0.\ 0\ 0 \\
 - 3\ 6.\ 5\ 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans.} \quad \$\ 41.38 \quad \$\ 469.47 \quad \$\ 118.38 \quad \$\ 528.89 \\
 \$\ 729.95 \quad \$\ 101.05 \quad \$\ 30.02 \quad \$\ 140.10 \\
 \$\ 6.98 \quad \$\ 69.69 \quad \$\ 930.45 \quad \$\ 463.48
 \end{array}$$

MONEY WORD PROBLEMS (Show all your work)

1 A toy cost \$43.88. I pay \$100. How much change should I get back?

2 A Big Mac costs \$7.85. A drink cost \$1.98. How much change would I get back from \$20.

3 A school is trying to raise \$343.54 for a dance. They have \$34.23.
How much more do they need?

4 A new suit costs \$800. I have \$437.34. How much more money do I need?

5 Four books cost: \$45.45, \$65.23, \$64.55, \$65.31.
What is the most you will have to pay for 3 books?

6 Five shirts cost: \$25.45, \$24.23, \$24.55, \$25.43, \$25.32 .
What is the least you will have to pay for 3 shirts?

7 A cliff is 45345 cm high and the next cliff is 33224 cm high.
What is the difference between the heights of the two cliffs?

Answers:

362.66
56.12

12121
74.1

10.17
195.09

309.31

Logical Thinking

Problem solving strategies:

- Look for pattern
- Guess and check your answer
- Draw a diagram
- Make a table

Problem #1

In the C.I.A. all the secret agents are assigned a 2-digit number.

Agent 07 meets a lady that claims to be an agent for the C.I.A.

The lady says that if you reverse the digits in her name,
the new number will be 10 greater than original number.

Is she telling the truth? Can she be trusted? Tell me how you know?

Problem #2

Figure out the mystery number.

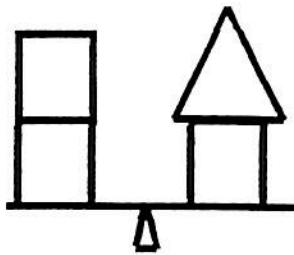
I am a 2-digit number. I am a multiple of 3.

I am a multiple of 7. I am 1 more than a multiple of 5

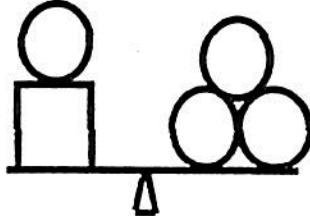
What number am I?

Problem #3: How many balls are needed to balance the triangle?

Fact 1: This is balanced



Fact 2: This is balanced



How many balls are needed?

Deductive reasoning

When drawing conclusions from logical statements, those statements that are NOT completely true, are considered false.

example: *All math students can compute. Lisa is a math student.*

Therefore, Lisa can compute. **TRUE**

Most math students can compute. Rosanna is a math student.

Therefore, Rosanna can compute. **FALSE**

Label the following statements as true or false. if the answer is False, correct the statement by crossing out and changing the words.

All kids like ice cream. Junior likes ice cream.

Therefore, Junior is a kid.

Most boys have short hair. Carlos and Robert are boys.

Therefore, they have short hair.

A square has four equal sides. *ABCD* has four equal sides.

Therefore, *ABCD* is a square.

Children less than 6 years old watch movies for free.

Billy is 6 years old.

Therefore, Billy watches movies for free.

The school buses hold 35 students each. One bus has 16 students.

Therefore, the bus could hold 19 more students.

Only people older than 18 are allowed in the Karaoke club.

Thomas is 18 years old.

Therefore, Thomas is allowed in the club.

Logical Thinking

1) Ann, Beth and Carl have pets. One has a dog, one has a hamster, and one has a canary. Ann is friends with the dog owner. Beth owns the hamster.
Who owns the canary?

Clue 1: Ann is friends with the dog owner, so she cannot be the dog owner. Put a NO for her under dog.

Clue 2: Who gets a YES under hamster? _____

2) Yvonne, Jerry, and Elena finished first, second, and third in the spelling bee. Jerry was not first. Elena finished between the other two. Where did they each place?

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

3) Donna, Linda, Sandi, and Nancy belong to different sports teams. One is on the swim team, one is on the softball team, one is on the basketball team, and one is on the track team. Sandi and Nancy are afraid of the water. Linda forgot her catcher's mitt at practice. Nancy won the 100-meter dash. Who is on which team?

Softball _____
Swimming _____
Basketball _____
Track _____

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example: *All math students can compute. Lisa is a math student.*

Therefore, Lisa can compute. **TRUE**

Most math students can compute. Rosanna is a math student.

Therefore, Rosanna can compute. **FALSE**

Label the following statements as true or false. if the answer is False, correct the statement by crossing out and changing the words.

All kids like ice cream. Junior likes ice cream.

Therefore, Junior is a kid.

Most boys have short or long hair. Carlos and Robert are boys.

Therefore, they have short hair.

All children under 5 years eat free. Carly is 4 years old.

Therefore, Carly eats free.

Children with wealthy parents usually get higher grades.

Frank has wealthy parents.

Therefore, Frank gets higher grades.

Some students like to doodle on the tables. Paul is a student.

Therefore, Paul likes to doodle on the table.

Only people older than 18 are allowed in the Karaoke club.

Thomas is 18 years old.

Therefore, Thomas is allowed in the club.

Deductive reasoning

Use deductive reasoning to complete the conclusion:

1) All students are teenagers. Catherine is a student.

Conclusion: Therefore, Catherine is a teenager.

2) All girls love N'Sync. Mariah is a girl.

Conclusion: Therefore, Mariah _____

3) Everytime it rains, the worms come out of the ground.

It is raining now.

Conclusion: Therefore, the worms are _____

4) In the summertime all kids like to play outside. Joey is a kid.

Conclusion: Therefore, Joey _____

5) A square is a rectangle. A rectangle has four right angles.

Conclusion: Therefore, a square has _____

6) Parallel lines never intersect. Line AB and line QR are parallel lines.

Conclusion: Therefore, Line AB and line QR _____

7) All movies starring Jacky Chan will be popular.

The movie "Rush Hour" is starring Jacky Chan.

Conclusion: Therefore, "Rush Hour" is _____

8) All triangle has three vertices. ABC is a triangle.

Conclusion: Therefore, ABC has _____

9) All equalateral triangles are also isosceles triangles.

Triangle ABC is an equalateral triangle.

Conclusion: Therefore, Triangle ABC is _____

Logical Thinking

Some problems can be solved with logic. Read the problem. Make a table. look for clues to complete the table and solve the problem.

Step 1 - Read the problem

Jane, Jan and June plan to meet at the library.

One walks, one gets a ride from her father, and one takes the bus.

Jane does not ride any vehicle. Jan's father does not have a car.

Who walks? Who takes the bus? Who rides with her father?

Step 2 - Make a table

Show the names in a column at the left. Show what they may do across the top.

	Walk	Bus	Car
Jane			
Jan			
June			

Step 3 - Look for clues

Clue 1: Jane does ride any vehicle.

Use NO twice to show this in the Table.

	Walk	Bus	Car
Jane		NO	NO
Jan			
June			

Clue 2: Jan's father does not have a car. Use NO to show this in the table.

	Walk	Bus	Car
Jane		NO	NO
Jan			NO
June			

More Clues: Use what is shown in the table. Since the row for Jane has 2 NOs, there must be a YES under walk. Since the column for Car has 2 NOs, there must be a YES for June.

	Walk	Bus	Car
Jane	YES	NO	NO
Jan			NO
June			YES

Since Jane walks and June rides with her father, Jan must take the bus.

	Walk	Bus	Car
Jane	YES	NO	NO
Jan	NO	YES	NO
June	NO	NO	YES

Logical Thinking

1) Adam, Sally and Mario are among the crew on the starship Pilgrim. They wear different coloured spacesuits. Sally asks the astronaut in the white spacesuit to check the fuel tanks. Mario helps the astronaut in the green spacesuit to clean some juice stains off his suit.

What colour space suit does each wear?

	White suit	Green suit	Blue suit
Adam			
Sally			
Mario			

Adam _____ Sally _____ Mario _____

2) Sherry, Jerry, Merry, and Perry are all friends. One likes hamburgers, One likes spaghetti, one likes egg rolls, and one likes tacos.

Sherry likes ketchup and bacon on her favourite food. Merry always eats her favourite food with a fork. Perry adds Mexican seasoning to his favourite food.

	Hamburger	Spaghetti	Egg Rolls	Tacos
Sherry				
Jerry				
Merry				
Perry				

Sherry likes _____

Jerry likes _____

Merry likes _____

Perry likes _____

NUMERATION - WORKING WITH DECIMALS**How to Read Decimal Numbers****5 897 432 . 345**

millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	and	tenths	hundredths	thousandths

456.98	four hundred fifty-six and ninety eight hundredths
34 500.2	thirty-four thousand five hundred and 2 tenths
23 000 003.032	twenty-three million three and thirty-two thousandths
0 032 002.300	(ignore front and back zeros) thirty-two thousand two and 3 tenths

What are these numbers?

2. = _____

5.03 = _____

800.793 = _____

What are these numbers?

one thousand seventy-eight and three tenths _____

five hundred sixty-three thousand and three hundred thirty two thousandths _____

ORDER FROM LEAST TO MOST:

18, 1.8, 1.8

0.7, 0.71, 6.9

4.2, 0.42, 4.4

10.4, 1.04, 1.1, 1.25

CIRCLE THE LARGER NUMBER: (remember, 4.4 is the same as 4.40)

20.2 is the same as 20.20

20.2 **20.31**

25.3 28

17.21 17 17.11

12.6 12.8

3.33 3.2

2.1 2.17 2.24

1.7 1.78

26.18 26

9.16 9.27 9.34

MENTAL MATH

ADD THESE NUMBERS

1) $50 + 10 + 6 + 50 + 90 =$ _____ 5) $35 + 65 + 12 + 32 + 68 =$ _____

2) $50 + 50 + 12 + 20 + 80 =$ _____ 6) $65 + 40 + 8 + 35 + 60 =$ _____

3) $20 + 25 + 8 + 80 + 75 =$ _____ 7) $45 + 55 + 6 + 5 + 95 =$ _____

4) $30 + 20 + 8 + 70 + 80 =$ _____ 8) $20 + 30 + 4 + 80 + 70 =$ _____

MULTIPLY TWO DIGITS BY ONE

1) $53 \times 6 =$ $50 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 = 200 + 12 = 212$ 5) $35 \times 4 =$ _____

2) $52 \times 5 =$ _____ 6) $76 \times 3 =$ _____

3) $32 \times 4 =$ _____ 7) $43 \times 7 =$ _____

4) $21 \times 8 =$ _____ 8) $78 \times 4 =$ _____

ORDER OF OPERATION:

1) $5 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 =$ _____ 5) $2 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 =$ _____

2) $(3 \times 3 + 2 \times 4) + 2 + 5 =$ _____ 6) $10 + (4 \times 3 + 2 \times 4) + 5 \times 3 =$ _____

3) $(5 \times 2) - 2 \times 2 =$ _____ 7) $(6 - 2 \times 2) + 2 \times 3 =$ _____

4) $4 + (5 - 2 \times 4) \times 5 =$ _____ 8) $3 \times 4 + (4 - 2 \times 4) \times 3 =$ _____

PRACTICE

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1232 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times \quad 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5)
$$\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ \times \quad 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3244 \\ \times \quad 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Composition

Write a story which describes an encounter with a dangerous animal. You will be graded on the basis of your creativity, as well as on your proper use of spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Don't rush your work! **Check for careless spelling errors!**

TITLE: _____

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